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France, Britain Pledge to Work Closely Together

LONDON, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—France and Britain, in a new show of cordiality, agreed today to act in close harmony on as wide a range of subjects as possible.

This declaration of intent came from official sources after French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann paid a 90-minute call on Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart and European Affairs Minister George Thomson.

Mr. Schumann then went to a working lunch at 10 Downing Street with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, passing on the way to assure reporters that this morning's meeting had been positive, cordial and useful.

In a radio interview, Mr. Schumann asserted that "French policy in the Mediterranean, in particular our 'Libyan' policy, is very well understood in London," United Press International reported. "It is much better understood there than in some other capitals, and was not a cause of disagreement at any point of my conversations."

Key Ministers Attend

Showing the high importance Britain attaches to these talks, Mr. Wilson called in his key ministers to attend the lunch with Mr. Schumann. They were, besides Mr. Stewart, Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins, Defense Minister Denis Healey and Technology Minister Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

During the first two days, the harassment was directed mainly at trucks, but today East German border guards also barred drivers of private cars and buses for four hours and more. By tonight more than 100 cars and buses and an equal number of trucks were lined up at each of the city's two exits.

The East Germans control German travel along the transit routes linking Berlin—110 miles inside East Germany—with the West German Federal Republic. Vehicles of the three Western—West Germany, France and the United States—moved without trouble.

The American, British and French Embassies in a statement issued in Bonn last night said the three were concerned by the "disruptive action" United Press International reported.

They regard this unprovoked action as particularly inopportune at a time when the three governments have proposed to the European Union the opening of quiet discussions with the aim of improving the situation without delay to the statement said.

East Lightly Slaps At Brandt's Letter

By David Binder

BONN, Jan. 23 (UPI).—East Germany's official press agency issued a short commentary this afternoon mildly criticizing the letter sent yesterday by West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to Willi Stoph, the Premier of East Germany, proposing bilateral negotiations.

The agency, ADN, said the letter lacked "concrete proposals on the decisive question of establishing normal and equal relations on the basis of international law" between the two German states. But it did not rule out dialogue.

The 150-word text of the chancellor's letter was copied in Bonn today by the Federal Press Office. It disclosed that Mr. Brandt had proposed bilateral "negotiations on an exchange of declarations of renunciation of force." Combined with a broadly based exchange of opinions concerning the regulation of all the questions pending between both our states, "including relations of equality."

The chancellor reiterated his week-old recommendation that after 20 years of hostility, the two Germans should begin their approach to each other without a fixed agenda.

Last Monday at an international press conference in East Berlin, Walter Ulbricht, the chief of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Soviet Task Force Veers Off Britain

LONDON, Jan. 23 (AP).—British Navy ships and planes today shadowed a missile-armed Soviet task force that at one stage seemed to be heading through the English Channel.

Three days ago the three Soviet ships sailed out of the Mediterranean and headed north, naval officers said, but on reaching the western approaches to the channel they suddenly changed course and headed back south.

They were identified as the 18,000-ton helicopter carrier Moskva and two Kashin-class destroyers, each about 5,800 tons.

Soviet warships rarely use the English Channel, though under international law they are free to do so. When they do, they are kept under close watch as a normal British and NATO activity.

STUDENT Factions FIGHT IN ITALY—Students from different factions fighting in front of Turin University yesterday as left-wing students tried to keep helmeted, chain-armed rightists from attending an assembly.

Associated Press
AID FOR INJURED—An Israeli medic gives first aid to a captured Egyptian soldier on the island of Shadwan, according to the Israeli sources who released pictures yesterday of the assault on the island fortress.

Israelis Leave Island After 32-Hour Siege

TEL AVIV, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Israeli paratroopers today evacuated the Egyptian Red Sea island fortress of Shadwan, returning home with scores of prisoners and captured military gear, Israeli military spokesmen said.

The Israelis pulled out of the island at 5 p.m. after being on Shadwan for 32 hours and in command for 29 of them, the spokesmen said.

The Cairo radio tonight interrupted its normal program to announce that the Israeli invaders of the strategic radar island had been repelled by the Egyptians.

The Cairo announcement said: "Reports from our armed forces on the island of Shadwan indicated that the Israeli troops began withdrawing from the island due to the brave resistance put up by our troops and the inability of the Israeli forces to maintain their occupation of those parts of the island where they had landed."

The Israelis claimed to have killed an estimated 70 Egyptians, including 40 crewmen of two torpedo boats, and to have taken 62 prisoners.

Egyptian warplanes bombed El Arish, in the Israeli-occupied Sinai Desert, tonight, injuring an Arab woman and child, the military command announced in Tel Aviv. The next meeting of the four was scheduled for Feb. 2.

Aid was offered by a remark by a UN spokesman that Secretary-General U Thant wanted them to intensify their efforts. Mr. Yost said: "We have been intensifying our efforts—and are."

Egypt Seen Firming Army Discipline

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The United Arab Republic, under intensifying pressure from Israeli attacks, is undertaking measures to tighten discipline in the armed forces and to sustain civilian morale, according to information reaching here from Cairo.

The paratroopers went home "after destroying the Egyptian Army installation there and evacuating the military equipment on the island," the spokesman said.

The Israeli paratroopers seized the coral island—which guards the southern entrance to the Gulf of Suez—in three hours, taking the Egyptian survivors prisoner. In mapping-up operations that lasted almost 12 hours.

The Israeli-made Decca marine surveillance radar station the Egyptians had used to monitor all sea movements in the strategic northern Red Sea, the spokesman said.

Two Egyptian torpedo boats (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Brown Reports To Wilson on Mideast Trip

LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Former Foreign Secretary George Brown met with Prime Minister Harold Wilson today and reported on his turbulent Middle East tour. Mr. Brown returned to England Monday from a trip in which he made headlines by reportedly getting into a row with guests at a dinner party at the home of Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

When Mr. Brown said he wanted to report to Mr. Wilson and Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, both said earlier this week they were too busy to see him before their Washington trip next week. But Mr. Wilson changed his mind.

Some Reportedly Fled

Some of the officers punished, it was reported, had fled the radar site when the Israeli commandos landed. Others were from a nearby regiment that failed to intervene while the Israeli occupied the radar station area.

Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, editor of the semi-official Cairo newspaper Al Ahram, confirmed today that Israel had captured a Soviet-made radar station in a strike into Egypt's gulf coast last December. United Press International reported.

Mr. Heikal, a close confidant of President Gamal Abdel Nasser, wrote in his weekly column: "Those responsible for this great error, in this great crime, have received the maximum punishment allowed by military law."

However, he underrated the value of the Israeli capture, stating that the station was not, in fact, a modern one. "Moreover, Israel already had a similar station captured in Sinai during the 1967 war," he said.

Egyptian civilians have been little affected by the warfare thus far outside the Suez Canal zone, but Israel's extension of air strikes to targets in the vicinity of Cairo has aroused apprehension in the leadership about morale.

No Casualty Reports

Casualties from the air raids on army bases are reported to be in the hundreds, but the Egyptian press and radio give no information.

The newly appointed Vice-President of the I.A.R. Anwar el-Sadat, warned this week that the Israelis likely would intensify attacks in and near civilian areas in an effort to raise panic on the home front.

Alluding to the inactivity of the country's air force against raiding planes, Mr. Sadat said preparations were under way to put up new defenses against Israeli aircraft. The vice-president, addressing a rally in the Middle Nile town of Asyut, did not explain what these preparations were.

Student Riots Renewed in Turin, Milan

ROMA, Jan. 23 (AP).—Student violence broke out anew in two of Italy's major cities today, and public transport strike stranded commuters and jammed traffic in Rome and Milan.

A police official and 15 students were hurt in a battle in front of the University of Turin.

Leftist and rightist students clashed with iron bars and wooden clubs. Police trying to keep the two factions apart, were caught in the middle.

The article said the main reason is that priests are "other Christ and Christ was a man. It obviously was meant to answer rising speculation in liberal Catholic circles about a female priesthood.

However, the Nigerian relief coordinator, Alison Ayida, said today he knew nothing about any such request for U.S. aid.

"You'd better ask Nixon about that," he said. "He announced it. We didn't."

The U.S. Embassy in Lagos at first said that only one shipment of 50 trucks and 50 jeeps had been requested by the federal government. Later, it announced that two transport planes arrived in Lagos from Cotonou, Dahomey, this afternoon and that two more were on their way.

Medical Supplies

The embassy said one C-97 transport carried 25 jeeps and a large amount of medical supplies, including intravenous fluids for children suffering from malnutrition and related diseases.

A second transport plane arrived with protein-rich stockfish and part of a mobile hospital containing 200 beds.

Meanwhile, a Lagos newspaper published an editorial sharply criticizing speeches by U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and said: "It is not easy to understand why Rogers wants to be in a country he saw no good in and spoke so ill of recently."

The newspaper quoted statements made by Mr. Rogers before the abrupt end of the war nearly two weeks ago, in which the American secretary said he deplored that mass starvation should be used as a means of warfare.

"Now the war is over, the country is reunited and Rogers wants to visit this country," the editorial said. "No sir, Rogers is not welcome."

Mr. Rogers is scheduled to start a nine-nation African tour, including Nigeria, on Feb. 7.

Welcome Promised

In Washington, the State Department said today the Nigerian government has promised that Mr. Rogers will be welcomed in Lagos when he visits Africa.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said U.S. Ambassador to Nigeria William Trueheart had conferred with Nigerian officials after the critical editorial appeared.

The Nigerians also expressed regret over the editorial and assured Mr. Trueheart it did not reflect Nigerian government policy, Mr. McCloskey said.

In another development, a Canadian general said there were reports of white nurses being raped by victorious federal army troops and that he had seen the tribesmen as "fat as pigs" in some conquered villages of what was once Biafra.

Brig. Gen. John Drewry, a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Vatican Paper Against Women In Priesthood

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The Vatican daily newspaper, *L'Observatore Romano*, today published an article saying that women could not be ordained Roman Catholic priests.

The article said the main reason is that priests are "other Christ and Christ was a man. It obviously was meant to answer rising speculation in liberal Catholic circles about a female priesthood.

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Brig. Gen. John Drewry, a (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Political Activity Denied to Biafran

Ojukwu Granted Asylum in Ivory Coast

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The Ivory Coast announced today that it has given political asylum to Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, the Biafran secessionist leader whose short-lived republic surrendered to Nigeria Jan. 15 after two and one-half years of bloody civil war.

A statement by President Félix Houphouët-Boigny, whose country was one of the few African nations to recognize Biafra, said that Gen. Ojukwu has been granted sanctuary against a promise not to engage in political activities.

Sen. Muskie, D., Maine, raised questions such as whether the President's proposed \$10 billion clean-water program covered the total cost or the federal share only. He estimates it could cost \$25 billion over five years to adequately treat municipal wastes, and that much more to clean up industrial pollution.

Sen. Muskie was also concerned as to whether the President proposed to combine the federal grant approach or switch to a build-now pay-later program of helping pay off municipal bond issues. Sen. Muskie said the latter approach, advocated by Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel, won't work because the cities can't afford it.

Rep. John Blatnik, D., Minn., Sen. Muskie's opposite number in the Senate, issued a similar state-

ment.

Rep. John Dingell, D., Mich., also a leader in the clean-water fight, expressed suspicion that the President would offer more talk than money.

Speaker John W. McCormack of Massachusetts said the President has an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the bipartisan cooperation he sought by signing the labor-FEW money bill which Congress will send to him Monday.

House Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, called the speech an "elquent summons to action" but Majority Leader Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, was disappointed that it "failed to deal realistically with the state of the economy, which is sagging as prices rise."

Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, champion of cheap money, called it "shocking" that the President "could not utter even one sentence of hope for the millions priced out of decent housing" by the high cost of money.

The statement ended a two-week mystery about the hideout of the 38-year-old Biafran leader who fled from the secessionist province Jan. 9 with his family six days before the remnants of his army surrendered to his enemy, Nigerian federal leader Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon.

Informed sources said Gen. Ojukwu flew into the Ivory Coast from an unknown hideout on the night of Jan. 14-15 in a battered plane.

Sources said that Gen. Ojukwu and his family spent some time at a heavily guarded military camp on the outskirts of this seaport town.

The presidential statement did

not reveal Gen. Ojukwu's exact whereabouts. It said that while the stocky, bearded general would be free to move about the territory of the country as he pleased, the world press should "respect his retreat."

"Gen. Ojukwu recently made a declaration largely publicized by all wire services. He will henceforth abstain from any political statement in the Ivory Coast," the statement said. It referred to a 1,800-word final appeal in which Gen. Ojukwu urged the world on Jan. 15 to save his people from "complete annihilation" by the Nigerian.

The statement did not specify from which country Gen. Ojukwu had arrived. Unofficial reports had variously claimed that his first hideout was Zambia or Portugal.

The statement remarked that Mr. Houphouët-Boigny had declared during a visit in Yaoundé, Cameroun, on Jan. 12 that the Ivory Coast would never allow a Biafran government-in-exile to set up its headquarters on its territory, and that the Ivory Coast will never serve as a base for subversion against anyone.

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Hijacker Re-Arrested In Lebanon

2 New Charges Laid To Frenchman Belon

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Lebanese authorities re-arrested hijacker Christian Belon today and brought two fresh charges against him.

Police escorted the 26-year-old Frenchman back to prison at Babak, near Beirut.

Belon told his Lebanese lawyer, Abde Khalaf: "I will accept any decision which is suitable to the interests of Lebanon and which will not injure France."

One of the new charges—restricting public freedom—comes into the more serious "criminal" category of Lebanon's two categories of offenses and carries a maximum sentence of two years' imprisonment.

Belon hijacked a Trans World Airlines Boeing-707 with 21 persons aboard from Paris to Beirut Jan. 9 to protest Israeli action against Lebanon. He used two revolvers and a rifle in the hijack, the purpose of which he said was to demonstrate his love for Lebanon.

The other new charge against Belon today came in the less serious "civil" category of offenses. It was that he "caused damage to the property of others in his personal interest."

Legal sources said Belon replied: "I did not shoot for personal reasons. It was in the interests of the people of Palestine."

11 Shots Fired

Belon was reported to have fired a shot in the plane when it landed at Rome for refueling. After it taxied to a halt in Beirut, he pumped ten rounds into its instrument panel.

Belon already faces two civil-category charges—carrying uncensored weapons and using them to threaten—on which he was free on 25 Lebanese pounds (\$8) bail from Jan. 14 until today.

The Lebanese official attitude hardened after public criticism of their red-carpet treatment and concern over air safety.

Originally cited as a public hero, the young Frenchman went sight-seeing and dining after his release. He stayed a weekend at the home of Interior Minister Kamal Jumblatt as his personal guest and an ex-prime minister, Abdallah Yafi, urged that he be given a medal for the hijacking.

Harassment Stepped Up

(Continued from Page 1)

Communist state, indicated he also was prepared for talks with an open agenda, but he and his press organs, including the ADN, insisted at the same time that the point at which to start was "internationally legal recognition" in the form of a Bonn-East Berlin treaty.

In his letter, Mr. Brandt said he had appointed a cabinet minister, Egon Franke, as his negotiator, adding that West Germany was "ready at any time to begin negotiations."

This appointment is also destined to draw opposition from the Communists. Mr. Franke, 58, is the Minister for Inner-German Relations—post already assailed by Mr. Ulbricht as an expression of the West German government's continuing "presumption of sole representation" of the German people.

At his Monday press conference, Mr. Ulbricht described Mr. Franke as "possibly competent in the West German government for relations between North-Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony"—both states of West Germany—implying that he would not accept the minister for Inner-German Relations as a discussion partner.

An East German newsmen pointed out to a Western newsmen that Mr. Ulbricht had already named his own Foreign Minister, Otto Winzer, as his main negotiator for dealing with West Germany and expected Mr. Brandt to designate his own Foreign Minister, Walter Scheel, for the Bonn side. The East German said these designations were an expression of Mr. Ulbricht's demand for "full international legal recognition" in diplomatic form.

2 Bonn Starfighters Collide. One Pilot Dies

BONN, Jan. 23 (AP)—Two West German F-104G Starfighter jet fighters planes collided in the air yesterday and crashed, the Defense Ministry announced.

The accident, at Lechfeld, in Bavaria, brought to 115 the number of Starfighters lost through crashes and accidents on the ground since West Germany started using them in 1961.

The ministry said both of the pilots in yesterday's collision ejected safely, but one later died of injuries sustained in the collision.

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Iraq to Send Guns to Arab Guerrillas

Arms Said to Have Belonged to Rebels

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (UPI)—The Iraqi Defense Minister Lt. Gen. Hardan Takriti, said today that 3,000 machine guns and 650,000 rounds of ammunition had been seized from the "conspirators" who were reported to have attempted a coup against the regime in Baghdad last Tuesday night.

Gen. Takriti, who is on a four-day visit here at the invitation of the Lebanese government, said a plane-load of the arms would arrive here tomorrow and be turned over to the Palestinian guerrillas.

The proposal that the arms be given to the guerrillas was made Wednesday in a cable sent to President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iraq by Georges Haché, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the most militant of the guerrilla organizations.

50 More Face Trial

Gen. Takriti, in response to a question, refused to disclose the number of persons arrested in connection with the alleged coup attempt. Reliable reports from Baghdad today, however, said that 50 more Iraqis would be tried by a special three-man court-martial set up in connection with the plot.

Since the court began its hearings Wednesday, 41 military men and civilians have been executed. The last was a civilian who was convicted and hanged last night.

There were no further executions reported today. Informed sources said the court was taking the day, a Muslim holiday, off.

Gen. Takriti accused the United States of sponsoring and financing plots against Iraq and the Arab world as a whole.

He said the machine guns and the ammunition had been given to the plotters by Iran, which Iraq accuses of having acted in a "fascist" capacity between the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the alleged conspirators.

An Iraqi announcement claimed yesterday that the arms were actually manufactured at a factory in Israel, then brought to Iran for delivery to the Iraqi conspirators.

"It would have been a great asset if we could have got the system organized and it was a great shock to me when the country fell while I was out," he said.

"Still, I do believe the Biafrans have a better chance of having their human rights respected after fighting so bravely."

CLEANING UP—A volunteer relief worker washes one of 500 refugee children housed in a no longer used maternity home in Port Harcourt, Eastern Nigeria. The children came from the former Biafran enclave and were reported to be badly in need of attention.

Count Von Rosen Says Press Saw Little of Biafra Misery

MALMOE, Sweden, Jan. 23 (AP)—Count Carl Gustaf von Rosen, the Swedish flying ace who organized the Biafran Air Force, told a news conference here today that newsmen have seen only part of the "great misery in Biafra."

"All the journalists have been ushered around by the winning Nigerians and they have not seen anywhere near the whole truth," Count von Rosen said. He returned to Sweden yesterday.

Commenting on air strikes by his Biafran air units against Nigerian oil installations, which caused an estimated \$100,000 worth of damage, he said, "Surely, the British government and the Nigerians would have liked to see me dead. But when you have seen children die in Biafra you don't desert the country."

Collapse Unexpected

Count von Rosen, 60, said he left Biafra shortly before the collapse, "not expecting it to happen."

He attributed the fall of Biafra to massive British and Soviet military aid to Nigeria.

"British Prime Minister [Harold] Wilson and [Nigerian leader Maj. Gen.] Yakubu Gowon have lots of trouble on their hands still, and a political solution would have been a lot better."

"I did not think Britain and the Soviet Union would have the stomach to put in the massive military

Israeli High Court Rules Child Of Non-Jew Mother Is Jew

JERUSALEM, Jan. 23 (AP)—Israel's Supreme Court today ruled to four that the child of a Jewish father and a non-Jewish mother is still a Jew.

The verdict overturned a centuries-old tenet of Judaism—that the child takes the faith of the mother.

A bitter quarrel immediately broke out between the Jewish clergy and the Israeli state over a ruling that will affect Jewish communities throughout the world.

Wherever They Are

In essence, the court's verdict—after a year of deliberation—is that a person with at least one Jewish parent belongs to the mystical brotherhood "Leum Hayehudim" even if he is an atheist.

"Leum Hayehudim" is a Hebrew term loosely translated means "the Jewish people wherever they are."

The court ordered the government to register the children of an atheist Israeli Navy officer as Jewish, even though his wife is Christian and has never converted to Judaism.

Religious leaders warned the ruling would split the Jewish community.

Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Nissim called on Israelis to reject the ruling, saying: "The Jewish people's nationhood is its religion."

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efend Nixon Stand

Mansfield, Citing NATO Costs, Urges GI Cutback in Europe

of Gen. W. SHINGTOM, Jan. 23 (AP).—Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said today that the United States has been doing a disproportionate share of NATO's job "to keep the other 14 members of the alliance in a position to do more than they should do."

Senate majority leader said that the West Germans and "meet their pre-determined

Senate Passes Major Nixon Crime Bill on Crime

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—Senate passed today one of major crime bills urged by President Nixon, a measure to give the government new weapons to fight the Mafia and other underworld syndicates.

Under the Organized Crime Control Act; the bill was passed 72-1 vote after the Senate rejected all amendments offered by senators who contended that some of the bill's provisions trespass on individual rights.

Earlier the Senate retained in a conference bill a section overruling a Senate Court decision that would allow defendants access to confidential government files to determine if illegally obtained evidence was being used against them.

Yesterday Sen. Charles H. Percy said that actions by the West German government this week have thrown "the continuing U.S. commitment in NATO into serious doubt."

The Bonn government, in cashing in \$500 million in U.S. Treasury bills this week, has "insured passage of a Senate resolution for substantial U.S. troop withdrawals from Europe," the Illinois Republican said.

He referred to the Senate resolution introduced by Sen. Philip Hart, D., Mich., and Sen.

Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., to defeat this part of the bill.

He said the bill would sharply restrict

the government's efforts to search through government wiretap records and

obtain disclosure of such files.

A. Shaw McLean, D.,

floor manager of the bill,

said he motions to suppress evidence

that were the ground that it was tainted

by illegal police work and used by

defendants to delay trials and ob-

struct justice.

Under the bill, judges would

be given government files to de-

termine if the requested information

is relevant and if its use

would be in the interest

of justice.

Opposition to the amendment was

led by Sen. Edward Kennedy's second attack in

the Senate.

Second Lawsuit Filed by Heirs of Late-Case Victim

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 23 (UPI).—A million-dollar wrongful-death suit has been filed against the six persons charged in the Tate-LaBianca murders by the children of one of the victims.

The suit was filed yesterday by James LaBianca's daughter and

son by a previous marriage. Their

brothers, 23, administrator of her

estate, and her mother,

Marie LaBianca, 76, were the second such suit filed in

the Tate-LaBianca slayings.

One of the parents of hair-stylist Jay

Levi, who was killed with Mrs.

LaBianca and three other persons at

her home, brought a \$5 million suit last the defendants Tuesday.

James LaBianca, 38, and his hus-

wife, 36, and Leno, 44, were killed in their

home on Aug. 10, the day after the

murders.

Charles M. Manson, 36, and four

of his hippie followers were indict-

ed for the Tate-LaBianca slayings.

One person was charged with

LaBianca murders but not the

other two.

Suspects in the

LaBianca

Mormons Name Smith President

ALTA JADE CITY, Utah, Jan. 23 (UPI).—The Mormon Church

has elevated its senior apostle,

72-year-old Joseph Fielding Smith,

to become the tenth church presi-

dent and prophet.

Mr. Smith was chosen an apostle

10 years ago, and since 1951 has

been the next in line to succeed

President David McKay as head of

the Church of Jesus Christ of

the Latter-Day Saints.

President McKay died last Sunday.

Local Preferred

But the "A" in express

usually is so jammed that

any riders prefer to take the

local to 168th Street.

Then they walk them for the

to one more station to

the.

Waiting for the "A," however,

has become a nerve-shattering



Next Men to the Moon and Their Emblem

The three-man crew of Apollo-13 presented the flight's emblem to the press Thursday at Cape Kennedy. The astronauts are, from left, James A. Lovell Jr., Thomas K. Mattingly II and Fred W. Haise Jr. Represented in the emblem is the sun, Apollo, and three horses which are pulling the sun chariot from earth to moon. The Latin phrase translates: "From the moon, knowledge." Apollo-13 is scheduled for launching April 11, reaching the moon for landing in the Fra Mauro area the 15th.

Scott Predicts Quick Confirmation

Senate Calm on Carswell's Racist Speech

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—

Sen. Barry Goldwater

expressed amazement at Sen.

Percy's charge that West German

fiscal policy toward Washington

is provoking U. S. troop with- drawals from Europe.

Chief government spokesman

Conrad Ahlers, asked to comment on Sen. Percy's claim, said: "Sen.

Percy's statements are incompre-

hensible to us. Re-purchase of the

Treasury bills was agreed between

the two governments, and no ob-

jection has been expressed on

either side," Mr. Ahlers said.

He added: "We would have

cause for concern if this view had

been expressed officially in Wash-

ington. But a senator does not

represent the official U.S. govern-

ment view."

Sinatra Cancels Appearance at Democratic Fete

MIAMI BEACH, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Singer Frank Sinatra, facing a contempt charge in a New Jersey investigation of organized crime, has been withdrawn as a headliner at a big national Democratic party soiree next month.

Democratic party chiefs in Washington told local planners yesterday that Mr. Sinatra was forced to cancel his appearance at the Democratic party gala Feb. 5 because of a rescheduling of a motion picture in which he will perform.

Mr. Sinatra, Sammy Davis Jr. and comedian Don Rickles had headed a list of entertainers billed to the Biscayne Hotel fund-raising affair, along with such party stalwarts as Hubert Humphrey, Sens. Edward Kennedy, Fred Harris, Edmund Muskie and others.

Party officials would not com-

ment on reports that Mr. Sin- atra's name was taken off the program because of the controversy surrounding the New Jersey crime investigation. The singer has been

warrant has been issued for his

arrest on a contempt charge.

Arrangements chairman Maurice

Ferris said in Miami he was told

by party treasurer Patrick J.

Connor that Mr. Sinatra planned

to skip the Miami Beach date

because of the conflict with his

film.

Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., and the Senate whip, Robert P. Griffin, R., Mich., who broke with the Nixon administration in November to vote against Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. for the post, predicted rapid confirmation for the new nominee.

"A wise man changes his mind often and a fool never," said Sen.

Scott. "Every person ought to be

forgiven his youthful indiscretions."

Other Republicans also were re-

ported to be going along with the

nominee.

A similar reaction came from

the Democratic side of the aisle.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass.,

said yesterday that the old speech

was distressing and he was sure

Judge Carswell would be asked

about it.

The 1948 speech, which Judge

Carswell said was a reply to his

opponents' charge that he was

ultra-liberal, pledged that he would

always work to preserve racial

segregation and that he yielded to

no man in his belief in white

supremacy. Judge Carswell said

he had been called to appear before

the panel.

Mr. Krupansky said: "Things are

breaking so quickly, and in so many

places, we don't have all the in-

formation that we expect to have

later."

The three suspects are Claude E.

Vesley, 26, Abrahan W. Martin, 23

and Paul E. Gilly, 37. They were

charged with killing Mr. Yablonski

to prevent him from testifying be-

fore investigations of last month's

election. In the election, Mr. Yablonski

was defeated by W. A.

(Tony) Boyle after a bitter cam-

aign.

News Analysis

Nixon Offers Happy Vision, Avoids Firm Commitments

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—According to staff aides, President Nixon spent much of all ten recent days composing and polishing his first State of the Union message. The result, delivered yesterday to an audience of appreciative Republicans and often glib Democrats, was unmistakably his personal product and contained many of the political and oratorical touches for which he is known.

He announced at the start that he would depart from tradition, and he did. Unlike

the usual State of the Union address of modern times, he gave no details of the specific

plans or programs he espouses, and said virtually nothing at all

about defense, education, Social

Security, taxes and the other

programs that comprise the bulk

of the government's business.

Politically, Mr. Nixon put the

Democrats on the defensive by

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, January 24-25, 1970 *

The Newer Nixon

President Nixon's first State of the Union message raises the question whether he is a reformer stuck with his party's tradition of financial caution or a financial banner of reform. Certainly the language was sprinkled with the phrases of the crusader—"break with tradition," "new decade," "new beginnings," great age of reform." At the same time he blamed the unbalanced budgets of the Sixties for the current inflation and the personal indebtedness of millions of Americans, pledging that he would present a balanced budget for 1971 as the "highest priority objective of responsible government."

On the domestic scene, which took up by far the greater part of the address, Mr. Nixon acknowledged one immediate exception to his plans for fiscal retrenchment. He hoped to spend more, not less, for the war on crime. On that subject he dwelt at some length; but to the "total reform" of the welfare system, which is also going to cost a lot of money, he gave no more than a few dozen words. Crime, it need hardly be stressed, would be less of a problem if poverty were undercut by that welfare system which he recommended to Congress last year but which his forces on the Hill have promoted with something less than vigor.

* * *

As the President proceeded from the immediate future to the more remote, his reformist spirit grew more intense. Invoking a "new federalism," he proposed to reverse the direction of power which for 100 years has been flowing from local and state governments to Washington. A consequence of this reversal would be increased opportunity for all Americans—specifically, the President said, the expansion of equal voting rights. He did not attempt to square this declaration with his recent opposition to extending the highly effective Voting Rights Act of 1965 in favor of a revision that would allow

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The State of the Union

The State of the Union address is a political event with a very short life span. All the fanfare and a sense of moment that attend these rituals have a way of being dissipated almost at once in the traditional vagueness of the State of the Union pledge, in the rush of more specific presidential messages to follow, in the legislative dogfights that ensue. People remember a lot of things about Presidents Johnson and Kennedy, for example, but it is probably safe to say that their State of the Union messages are not among them. Rhetoric, "inspiration," politics: this is the stuff of the State of the Union address, and it must be said that—despite his protestation that the times call for something different and better—Mr. Nixon delivered a highly traditional address. Indeed, to a remarkable degree he followed the conventions (accomplishments, requests of the Congress, political stage-setting) that he had outlawed at the beginning of the speech. Crime and social unrest, as it seems, sprang to us fullblown from the forehead of the 1960s.

Despite the ritual nature of the State of the Union address, however, bureaucrats spill a good deal of blood fighting to get this line in or that line out, because they know wherein lies the real importance of these speeches. It is in the recorded, public revelation of presidential choices—not clinically sounding "options" or awesomely burdened decision, but fairly large and broad choices about what matters, about what programs shall be pursued, about goals and priorities. Mr. Nixon surely revealed such choices in his speech, some more admirable than others.

It was pretty barren going, for instance,

certain Southern states to revert to the old pattern of twisting the law in order to disenfranchise black citizens.

Where the President was at his best was in his call for an environmental program not only the most comprehensive in the nation's history but the most costly as well. On the program itself Mr. Nixon was specific, though neither detailed nor exhaustive. As one item in a long-range plan to "make peace with nature" he will propose that Congress appropriate \$10 billion over a five-year period, starting at once, to put modern municipal waste treatment plants everywhere they are needed in order to restore the cleanliness of the nation's waters. The proposal is thoroughly commendable as far as it goes, but unless it is combined with effective legislation to curb private industrial polluters as well, it is bound to fall considerably short of the objective.

It is refreshing to hear Mr. Nixon talk, for the first time, of the need for preserving open spaces, of buying up park lands now, while the opportunity is still open. It is equally good to have him state clearly the government's intention to set increasingly strict standards for the automobile as "our worst polluter of the air." And best of all, perhaps, is his concession—still daring for conventional Americans—that there is no virtue in growth for growth's sake, that we must redirect growth toward the improvement of life.

Notably, the President asked for a "national growth policy"—federal assistance in the building of new cities, rebuilding old ones and creating a new rural environment. The construction of highways and the location of airports would be decided only with this balanced growth in mind. If this kind of planning has become the hallmark of the Nixon administration, the development should at least encourage the skeptics as they await more evidence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

for those who still entertain a fading hope that the President may impart some sense of urgency or interest regarding the present and future fate of slum-dwelling black Americans. Mr. Nixon, it is true, did urge Congress to act on some of the important and relevant legislation he had sent to the Hill, and he did speak of equal opportunity in his roster of goals to be pursued. But that was scarcely where the domestic weight of his message was to be found. These concerns inspired no language nearly as vivid as that in which the President described the perils to a congressman who chose to leave his comfortable car in his convenient garage and walk through another kind of world—to his doubtless agreeable home.

In other matters, Mr. Nixon made his broad choice well—concentrating on the theme of peace, on the ravages we have committed on our environment, on the genuinely critical problems of crime and inflation. Within each of these areas of concern he made some remarks that are worth specific comment. On the whole it is only possible to say that he came out for the right things and against the wrong, left certain key questions unanswered but gave hints at some answers to come, suggested a program that does not necessarily conform in size or cost with the economic necessity of the moment, and managed through the rhetoric to commit his administration on the record to some rather specific future accomplishments. This too, is in the tradition of the State of the Union address. Mr. Nixon has set the scene for what is to follow without providing any clear notion of how the whole thing will come out.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

No Welcome Sign

It is not easy to understand why U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers wants to be in the country [Nigeria] he saw no good in and spoke so ill of only recently. Public memory is really short. But not that of Nigerians, in connection with the stand of certain world personalities in the days of the civil war.

Nigeria certainly cannot forget Mr. Rogers' public statements of antagonism against this country, which not only gave open support to secession but suggested also the possibility of whipping up world sentiment in favor of it. . . . And Rogers wants to visit this country—no sir, Rogers is not welcome.

—From the Morning Post (Lagos).

Iraq, Land of Plots

Since the present regime in Iraq consists basically of a small group, mainly officers, who took power by force and hold it by terror, conspiracies are inevitable. There is no other way of changing a regime which is incompetent and bloodthirsty.

The tally of executions over the past few days is 40, shot and hanged. This is high even by Iraqi standards, and these are worse than in almost any other country in the world.

So the revolution eats its children, and many other unfortunate as well.

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 24, 1895

WASHINGTON—Neither Democrats nor Republicans desire to claim Mr. Herbert Hoover as their candidate, but within the past 24 hours he has commenced to loom large as a presidential possibility for the November elections. Politicians here are wondering whether Hoover is a Democrat or a Republican and are looking with eyes of fear upon this new candidate, who has received special consideration at home and universal acclaim for his relief work abroad.



Nixon and the New Age of Reform

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon is bringing the ship of state back home for repairs. It will be a long, slow voyage, but he seemed to be saying in his State of the Union message that the old girl had been battered in stormy foreign waters too long, and needed to be tidied up, scraped, painted and remodeled for her 200th anniversary in 1976.

It was a magnificent speech; we will find out later whether it is a policy and who will pick up the tab. But not since Teddy Roosevelt have we heard a Republican President talk so much about reform.

Welfare, industry, the police, and the federal, state and local governments are all to be transformed into a more peaceful, secure, fair and prosperous society.

There was always a question about whether Nixon would go to the right or the left once he was

well established in office. But he has now at least charted his course and defined his destination. He will signs to avoid the torpedoes and take advantage of the wind, but his destination is to preside over the great festival of freedom in 1976, and to get there from here he must eventually go to the left.

Two COP Heroes

The surge of reform in America, as Richard Hofstadter has reminded us, was not always directed by the Democrats. Though turned back temporarily in the 1920s, it included the administrations of Teddy Roosevelt and even Dwight Eisenhower and has "set the tone

of American politics for the greater part of the 20th century." What Richard Nixon did in his address to the Congress was to stake out a place for himself alongside his two Republican heroes, and try to take over most of the Democratic issues in the process.

On the political point, he has clearly made progress in his first year. He has retained control of the crime issue. He has blunted the peace issue. He has taken the lead in reforming the welfare program, and he is clearly trying to pin the inflation tail on the donkey.

Moreover, he shored up his position with the young and the cities in this speech by trying to take over the pollution issue, while assuring the Republicans by promising to redirect more power to the state and local governments.

Funding the Dream

Hubert Humphrey says Nixon is not "an artist in politics" but this is a fairly artful if not artistic performance. The Democrats have been talking for years about "re-ordering the nation's priorities" and "reallocating its resources," and now the President has challenged them and his own party to do just that.

This, of course, is only the rhetorical part of the voyage, and Nixon's utopian aims occasionally sounded a little like a tour-director's dream, but there is clearly nothing wrong with his objectives, and "reallocating its resources," and now the President has challenged them and his own party to do just that.

In fact, he denied industry's right to pollute the air and waters of the republic and threatened them with new regulations and penalties if they did. More surprising, he even dared to suggest that wealth was not the same thing as happiness, and in the Republican House budget plus a good, hefty tax rise.

His remarks on the plight of the Negroes were not exactly an exhaustive account of the program, but perhaps the weakest part of his address was on foreign affairs, which he will deal with later. He did talk about the nations of the non-Communist world having acquired a new "determination to assume responsibility for their own defense," but, with one or two notable exceptions, this phenomenon has escaped almost everybody's notice.

Also, he claimed that the result of his new foreign policy has not been to weaken our alliances but to give them new life, new strength and a new sense of common purpose. Again, if this has been the general reaction to the President's decision to cut his involvement in foreign nations, it has certainly not received the attention it deserves.

The main thing about the State of the Union speech, however, is probably what it tells us about the state of the President. He is clearly broadening and deepening his philosophy. All the old emphasis is there on crime, inflation and a balanced budget—and these got a bigger hand in the House than anything else—but he is now thinking in longer terms about the condition of life in America.

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Russia Works Through Labor

Red Toehold in Nigeria

By Arnold Beichman

LONDON.—At 29 Olofswon Street at the corner of Olofswon Road in the Yaba district of Lagos, a large, squat three-story cement-block building is half-completed. Its final cost when the Nigerian Trades Union Congress takes possession of what will be called the Labor Temple sometime this year will be about \$350,000.

The money is a gift from Russia to its client trade union, one of the very few national labor centers in all of Africa affiliated to the Kremlin-controlled World Federation of Trade Unions. Adjoining Nigeria is Dahomey, where the Russians are backing the Union Generale des Travailleurs Dahomeiens, which is also affiliated to the WFTU.

At a time when Nigerian government officials, understandably, are grateful to the Soviet Union for its past military and now medical aid and when they are somewhat disenchanted with Western governments, the survival of the NTUC as a Soviet spearhead into Africa's most populous country is a matter of some interest. It is not concern, not only to Western governments but to Nigeria's other neighbors as well.

The NTUC is no paper organization as trade unions in developing countries frequently are. Students in the field give the organization about 100,000 members, of whom some 30,000 to 40,000 pay nominal dues. The non-Communist United Labor Congress reports about 200,000 members, with about 30,000 paying dues.

Presses Donated

The NTUC's affiliation is no secret. Its longtime president, Wahab Goodluck, a Yoruba Muslim of 46, is quite open about his pro-Soviet orientation. So is S.U. Bassey, 43, its general secretary, an Elik tribe man from the Calabar southeastern state. Their weekly newspaper, Advance, published on excellent presses donated by East Germany, has a run of 5,000 and is distributed free.

A recent issue had an article headlined, "Communist: The Standard Bearers of Progress—Short Lessons from Lenin." A large photo of Walter Ulbricht and a loving story about East Germany titled "Twenty Years of Sweat and Success," an announcement that 174 Nigerian students were going to the Soviet Union on Soviet scholarships and another announcement that Moscow had just donated 500 books to the Lagos Central Library.

Soviet financial contributions to the NTUC and to other friendly people are no longer handed out crudely. Ever since the Soviet Embassy in Lagos discovered in 1967 that almost \$75,000 in supplies and equipment intended for construction of the NTUC Labor Temple had disappeared—not even the mighty efforts of the Soviet

Letters

Clay's Sad Story

There are a number of news items in Monday's edition of the IET (Jan. 19) which are more significant than the quoted statement by Cassius Clay: "I will not fight again." The conflicts in Vietnam and the Middle East, the Chicago political trial, Biafra—all are of far greater concern for mankind. Ultimately, however, these larger issues only magnify the plight of the individual caught within the embrace of the "system," and in this context the expression of Mr. Clay's forced capitulation is no less worthy of comment than are those pertaining to situations in which the "one" is transformed into an obscure "many."

To begin, Mr. Clay is black. And while the sports world is replete with blacks, the vast majority of these keep their social and political opinions to themselves. Mr. Clay did not. Moreover, before the issue of his socio-political beliefs arose, he had the confidence to assert that he was good—and not just good but "the greatest." Now, this type of "Renaissance" trust in one's abilities does not go down easily in a period dominated by the principle of "teamwork," and the reaction of the public and the sportswriters is only too easily reflected, despite the fact that Mr.

There are three lessons learned from this sad history: you are really good, give a credit to others; (2) if you are a boxer as drafted, be obedient, and be able to spend your hitch exhibition bouts.

R. B. MACDONALD
Barcelona

General Manager

Subscriptions \$

No Democrats Won't Concede

GOP Says It Has the Votes to Sustain a Veto of HEW Bill

By Richard D. Lyons

SHREVEPORT, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Democrats are predicting that they will have the votes in both the House and Senate to sustain President Nixon's expected veto of the organization bill for the Labor and Welfare budget. Republicans leaders are working equally hard for supporting the President on what he considers a crucial issue that could set the tone for this session of Congress.

Senate Panel Leaves Briton Varn of Pill

By Harold Schmeck Jr.

SHREVEPORT, Jan. 23 (NYT).—A British doctor said yesterday that birth-control pills have adverse effects on the body that could possibly be hazards related to certain important diseases.

Testimony before a Senate committee he said a still unclassified British study demonstrated a significant increase in heart disease in women aged 45 who take the OBCs. He said this data will be submitted within the next few days, but that information point to that conclusion can be found in previous published studies.

Dr. Victor Wynn, pro-

fessor of human metabolism at the University of London, testified before a Senate subcommittee on the possible effects of the hormonal birth-control pills. He said no one taking the pills can entirely escape from the metabolic influence of these compounds.

A 15 to 18 percent of women taking the pills, he indicated, there is an impairment of sugar tolerance

which is enough to be described as diabetes.

Two other abnormalities, he said,

increased amounts of fatty

triglycerides in the blood and dis-

crepancies in blood-clotting char-

acteristics. Some of these conditions,

he declared, lead one to the

possibility of hardening of the arteries,

underlying cause of most heart

diseases.

He said it was impossible to pro-

duce evidence that the pill-takers'

abnormal changes lead to this re-

because the pill has not been

long enough for such studies.

Dr. Wynn said he was not alarm-

but seriously concerned. He

said it was necessary for scientists

to determine whether the metabolic

changes were harmful.

Women Break Up Hearing

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP).—

A dozen shouting women broke

up a Senate hearing on the safety

of birth-control pills today.

They were escorted out of the

poppy subcommittee meeting

as they refused to be quiet and

down. One woman said, "We just

want to testify about the bad effects

of the pills on women."

Major complaints was that no

one had testified so far before

hearing. "How long are we

going to sit here and listen

to these terrible effects without

telling a single woman," said an

woman.

Driver in N.Y.

Not a Candidate

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (AP).—

Ambassador to France Sar-

er Shriver arrived here from

Paris last night.

He told newsmen he was going

to attend meetings of the Kennedy

Foundation and then go to Wash-

ington to discuss with the State

Department the visit next month

French President Georges Pom-

pidou.

When asked about reports that

he might seek elective office in

a racy, he said: "I'm not

a candidate for office, but it is flat-

out to be mentioned."

Judge in Trial of 'Chicago 7'

Accused of Inciting Violence

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (UPI).—A

courtroom outburst in which

two young women were forcibly

removed from the courtroom. One

of them, the wife of defendant Jerry

Kuiper, struggled with a marshal

and shouted: "They're hitting

my wife."

There were two more motions

in a mistrial in the trial of seven

charged with conspiring to in-

cite riots during the 1968 Demo-

cratic National Convention.

The outburst came as a third

defendant, Dennis DeJillie, began

talking in his own defense. He

spoke at length and with emotion

a speech he made before the

vention on the use of anti-

bombs in the Vietnam

Defense Attorney Leonard I.

Collins attempted to introduce

evidence a hunk of metal which

was said to be a piece of such a

bomb.

Judge Julius J. Hoffman sustain-

a prosecution objection to in-

DEATH NOTICE

NOV. 23, 1970

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CONCORDE
BILBOUET
QUARTIER LATIN

English Version

DUSTIN
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John
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FARROW
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MaryAround the
Paris Galleries

DADO, CNAC, 11 Rue Berryer, to Feb. 23.

Dado, who is a Yugoslav, 30 years old, living in France, paints large canvases in pale pastel colors that are entirely dominated by the theme of decomposition and corruption. Dense crowds of rotting bodies are packed together in each canvas, and the obsession with weird details does somehow call to mind the spirit of Hieronymus Bosch. But the paintings of Bosch occasionally hold a contrast to his desperate visions, while Dado proposes no alternative to the passive apocalyptic decay he shows.

IRENE ZACK, Galerie Jacques Massol, 12 Rue La Boétie, to Jan. 31.

Sober, well balanced, abstract monumental works come in a rather porous, golden stone from the south of France, others which look like bronze castings are in fact shaped in polystyrene, smoothed with plaster and covered with sheets of lead that are soldered and hammered.

ADAMI, Musée d'Art Moderne, Avenue du Président-Wilson, to Feb. 15.

Pop art took the graphic style of the comic book and blew it up to the size of a large canvas. Adams has taken up the same style in which each color plane is neatly separated from the next by a crisp black line. His subject matter is the fixture, the bathtub, the shower, the hotel-room furniture in which something vaguely reminiscent of a piece of the human anatomy occasionally appears. The canvases are vast, the colors raucous, the effect as depressing as a night in the Hotel de la Care.

SUBIRA-PUIG, Galerie Ariel, 140 Boulevard Haussmann, to Feb. 7.

Sculptures in wood (mainly oak) by Spaniard Subira-Puig. Each piece is carved and fitted to the next to achieve the effect of an abstract form with a silhouette that is suggestive of a subject—even though it may often be allegorical.

BLACKIE, Galerie Séraphine, 22 Rue de l'Odéon, to Feb. 7.

Her real profession is—or was—singing, and her name is Marguerite Wood. Is she really a "nat"? Her style anyway tends to be and there is much grace and an enthusiastic sense of color in the two or three bouquets she has in this exhibition. The other paintings don't have entirely the same assurance—the style is somewhat different too.

MICHAEL GIBSON.



"Thatched Farmhouse," by Raffaelli.

London Auctions

Collecting Japanese Prints

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, Jan. 23.—When Admiral Perry opened up the trade route between Japan and the West in 1854, one of the unexpected bonuses was a flood of Japanese art to the Occident—namely, hand-colored wood block prints. These were to inspire a host of artists, not the least among them Van Gogh, Manet and Degas.

By the end of the 19th century Japanese works of art had become highly fashionable in France, England and the United States. Other art objects had begun to appear in Europe, including the now highly priced *netsuke* (a small decorative object). But prints were by far the most popular. *Art nouveau* owes much to Japan for its flat, linear decorative quality.

In England, no fashionable residence was without its art objects from Japan. This was still the case in the 1920s. But the Japanese print market, like so many others, suffered drastically during World War II. During the past decade interest has revived dramatically. Prices have doubled four or five times, sometimes more.

Two sales of Japanese prints within the next week or so will give an idea of how the market stands today. Christie's sale on Jan. 27 is mixed and will include besides prints, *netsuke* and *inro* (medicine boxes). Sotheby's sale on Feb. 3 will offer a good collection of important prints by such celebrated artists as Hiroshige, Shunsho, Hokusai and Utamaro. A fine series of *surimono* is also included in Sotheby's sale. These are an elaborate form of woodblock print, often painted with gold and silver and produced in small numbers, very often for a client or patron. Chester Beatty once started to collect them, sending prices sky-rocketing up. But they topped soon after and have remained low ever since.

The Japanese print market is ideally suited to the small collector, offering many opportunities to form a good collection for a comparatively small outlay. The world record price for a Japanese print is only \$24,523 (\$5,887) paid last year at Christie's Tokyo sale for an exceptionally rare Sharaku portrait of an actor. Prints by the great masters Utamaro and Hokusai are still within reach. Hokusai starts at around \$100 (\$240) and go up to \$1,000 (\$3,400) for the better examples. The average Utamaro costs around \$300 (\$720), although many go for as little as \$20 (\$48). Dealers and collectors seem to go for the well-known prints, in good condition, by popular artists. Undoubtedly a safe policy. But the result is that a great many good artists are neglected. Also, high prices are consistently paid for the more famous prints.

Eminently collectable among the lesser-known names are Kunisada, Kuniyoshi and Yesan, formerly \$10 or \$12 each but now more often in the \$30 to \$40 category for good examples. Kunisada and Kuniyoshi are very reasonable, and often bundles of 50 are offered at sale and knocked down for as little as \$25. But the later works by these artists tend to be rather gaudy.

MICHAEL GIBSON.

The Art Market

A Test for Prices: Modern Masters Sale

By Sourou Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 23.—One of the fascinating aspects of the Aden-Picard sale of modern masters at the Hôtel Drouot next Friday has relatively little to do with speculation—or with "art" for that matter.

Among the works to be auctioned is a nice collection by artists whose names were on the lips of the dandies of yesterday. Take for example, Constantin Guys, an assiduous reporter in oil and watercolor of Parisian highlife during the Second Empire (Napoleon III). Or, Jean Dufy, Raoul's brother and imitator. Jean-Louis Forain, or André Dignimont (who died in 1965). Their works provide a wonderful pageant of light-hearted painting to which the word "art" doesn't apply. They made headlines in their time, as often as (in fact, more often than) the fellow travelers of Impressionism. Frequently their works do quite well at auction: Guys is a highly expensive draughtsman in the \$1,500 to \$3,000 bracket.

Not so Rose Bonheur (1822-1899). One wonders what ironical whim prompted the auctioneers to include work by this arch leader of the conventional, simpering painting of the 19th century. And she is included under the heading of "modern masters," a denomination she might bear in the U.S.S.R. where socialist realism reigns—but hardly in the West. To appreciate the irony, it must be remembered that few painters were ever admired so much as she during their lifetimes. It was one of Rose Bonheur's paintings that was sold for £12,000 (\$28,000) to Pierpont Morgan toward the end of the last century.

After World War I, her reputation sank into the depths of non-existence. Until a few years ago, works by Bonheur were worth anything from \$2 to \$20. Since then, there has been a certain revival, financially speaking, of the school she represents. Some soft-hearted art-lover may possibly be tempted by her "Mountain Lake." The authenticity of the canvas is vouched for by the workshop stamp at the bottom left.

But, the real interest of the auction lies elsewhere: The sales will test the price levels for works by artists who have recently been in the salesroom limelight, as well as for works by potential stars. Thus, the attraction is for those who are speculating on a possible rise in the market for all of the minor painters of the 19th century.

A glance at the catalogue (drawn up by the auctioneers with the help of their experts Charles Durand-Eustache, André Pacetti and Philippe Marchaux) reveals an all but perfect balance among three categories:

• First, there are the "recently promoted" painters, whose works have occasionally passed the \$50,000 mark. For instance, Henri Lebasque whose "Le Bain des Nymphes" was sold (June 18, 1969) by Maître Guy Loudiner for \$76,000, a world record for a Lebasque. Albert Lebourg (1849-1928), who painted in a pleasant Impressionist manner, belongs in this category.

• Secondly, the potential stars. One thinks immediately of Johannes Ten Cate (1858-1908). There are four pictures of his in the sale.

• Lastly, the decorative painters in whose work only the least callow enthusiast will detect the sparkle of genius.

The first two categories, in terms of art-market study, should provide an excellent basis for buyers to reassess a number of painters. The catalogue has few illustrations; quite clearly no attempt has been made to glamourize the auction. It is going to be a sale for the professional, with comparatively few private individuals—therefore, a more sober-minded sale than the more important springtime auctions at Galliera or the pre-Christmas sales at Drouot.

Doubtless, the auction will reveal where people like Frank Boggs now stand. Throughout 1968 his works, still widely available, oscillated between \$1,000 and \$4,000, indicating some hesitation in the minds of buyers. Last year, prices were much closer to the higher figure. Although the Boggs gouache, "Farmyard" (14 by 12 inches), is unlikely to set museum directors on fire, the sum it fetches will show just how far prices for his work have stabilized.

There are some nice oils by Jean-François Raffaelli (1850-1924)—his works managed to rise above \$9,000 two years ago with a landscape ("Notre-Dame and the Quai de la Tournelle," 26 by



Goudy study of a swan sold for \$4,600.

31 1/2 inches, March 25, 1968, Sotheby's) but have also sunk low as \$1,700. His "Thatched Farm House" painted on cardboad (26 x 30 1/2 inches) might set a new standard for this landau painter whose style falls halfway between the Barbizon School and Impressionism.

Another interesting aspect of the sale is the presence of number of drawings, watercolors and pastels by the recently promoted painters. There are five by Henri Lebasque, two Albert Lebourg, Johannes Ten Cate who, at this stage, is far less desirable in commercial terms, has 15 lots, many of which include several studies.

Those who go to sales driven by a taste for speculation will be well inspired to take along a copy of E. Mayer's "International Auction Records." This book records the prices of some 16,000 oil, watercolor, prints, drawings and sculptures sold at auction in Europe and America in 1968. Descriptions are confined to statement of subject and size, with artists classified alphabetically. ("International Auction Records," by E. Mayer. Public Post Office, Box 338, 235 East 38th St., New York 10022. \$7.40.)

Some staggering prices were fetched by a number of objets at the Haumont sale (IETT Jan. 11-12) last Wednesday. A set of Renaissance implements was knocked down at \$2,000 to Musée de l'Armée. A study for a swan by Jean-Baptiste Oudry (1686-1755) went for \$4,600. A pair of very small (4 by 5 inches) vases, stamped on tin, from the Louis XVI period, sold for \$3,000, an almost incredible figure for pieces that were historical interest but had little artistic merit.

Collectors who have found it difficult to buy Chinese jades and yet persisted for sheer love of this fascinating aspect of Eastern art will pounce on a new book by S. Howard Hanes, "Chinese Carved Jades" (Faber and Faber, London).

New information is provided from every possible point of view. Highly useful technical data are gathered at the beginning. There are photographs of some of the newly excavated ones in China and of many unpublished pieces in Western museums. New data are supplied on two questions: on the birth of a Chinese jade, and on the dating of later jades.

Even though the tone is highly scholarly, the author's lucid manner makes some of the drastic reappraisals sound quite entertain. On page 71, we learn for instance that these fine archaic jades with a short cylindrical body topped by flat horizontal rims, considered to be cup-stands by the late Professor Salmyon, even though he had proved his case. But in fact, Mr. Hanes says these were bracelets. A photograph shows a skeleton in an excavated tomb with such jades around the armholes.

The problems that are discussed with a wealth of references, many of which are little known to collectors, make Howard Hanes's book the indispensable guide for every collector as well as a landmark of scholarship.

EDUCATION DIRECTORY

SWITZERLAND

AMERICAN EDUCATION IN SWISS TRANQUILLITY
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Thomas Eakins And a Camera

by John Canaday

YORK (NYT).—Thomas king the greatest Ameri- (and let's have no n- to the contrary; he is, is also attracting on these days as a photo- er. His well-known serial photographs have per- sonal, have been given exag- geration for some time, but portraits and landscapes, well known, are only now g into their own.

Books on the subject are this year—one from the Press this spring with a text by one in Hendricks, a passionate researcher, and one on one's sculpture and photo- from a house named for Eakins, by Lloyd and A. Hyatt Mayor, a former member of the Metropolitan Museum, performed an early re- vision by which numbers of his photographs came into the Metropolitan collection. They are now the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia. Eakins's own town, York, mounted an exhibition of 200 photographs either by Eakins or his wife. Taken by members of that town, too, with his camera is Mr. Hendricks' work.

Because the exhibition in Philadelphia, even more than it is in the academy, Eakins taught until he thrown out after disagree- s with the directors, but of all because of the char- of the photographs, this is the most evocative collection, even if it must be admitted that quite impossible, at this stage of the game, for an Eakins to distinguish clearly be- whatever merits the photo- graphs have as photographs, their powerful associations emotive documents. Nine- century portrait photogra- phy in general has a po- larity peculiar to itself, coming as it does a transferred subjects had to remain im- mobile while their images were exposed on slow film) and a all of life now gone but still living to pulse within these images created by light and chemistry.

The power of old photographs people we have never known is in the immediacy of their essence in contradiction to the quality of their non-existence. In a routine photograph modulates this response. It is a photograph (and in the best photographs, the greatest

Thomas Eakins's photograph of his wife.

ness is often as much a matter of chance as of calculation; the presence is vivid—more vivid than it can be in a painting.

We are once removed from the subject of a painted portrait, since the painter stands between us and talks about himself. (The "Mona Lisa" is about Leonardo da Vinci, not about the ambiguous and undistinguished woman who sat for it.) This is often true of modern photographs also. (A photograph of Cecil Beaton is always about Cecil Beaton, no matter what the subject is.) But when Eakins was working with his 4-inch by 5-inch American Optical Company camera, which was his only instrument until 1894, the opportunities for manipulation were relatively slight. After he had arranged his subject and determined a direction for light—when working in the studio—the photographer was still subject to the camera's stubbornly imposed vision.

Comparisons

By comparing certain photographs with paintings for which they were sources, the exhibition makes the point that Eakins was as willing to trust the camera's eye as his own. His "Drawing the Seine," a watercolor of 1882, is detail by detail almost exact transcription of his photograph of the same subject, "fishermen" pulling in their net, taken on the Timber Creek estuary. And his diploma picture of 1889 for the National Academy, "The Wrestlers," is

very nearly as close. Oddly enough, the foreshortened shoulders and back of the top wrestler are as dry a bit of drawing as you can find anywhere in Eakins, and here photography may not have served him too well. The back of the posed photograph of two young athletes is even less convincing although the photograph is quite clear.

As a "scientific realist" Eakins was not altogether at home in his series of Arcadian scenes, where his well-drawn naked models disposed in landscapes that might be the lawns of well-tended Main Line mansions, often look as if they would like to get back into their clothes before the lady of the house gets back. The naked models of Eakins's open-air photographs for the series have exactly that air too. Eakins did not really believe in Arcadia. But he loved nakedness, and the Arcadian subjects gave him an opportunity to paint it. The difficulty was that he saw no reason to idealize nakedness, and Arcady is an ideal image. It was in the faces of his contemporaries—idealized but acutely observed—that Eakins's eye, and his camera's, found their mutual focus.

Today, when this vision can be modified by a thousand tricks, the great photographers are set apart from the others, much by their respect for their camera's vision as by their skill in controlling it.

One never feels that Eakins was a great photographer in



"Model Reading," by Mark Gertler. Leicester Galleries.

street markets, the children at play in the narrow alleys, and the toppers. The race is peculiar to London. They push small barrows, the more affluent have carts drawn by a pony, on which at the cost of a few cents to the household, they gather up what appears to be quite useless sticks, furniture, pieces of scrap metal, heaps of newspapers and so on, which they cart away, diligently search through, and contrive to turn into money.

The New Year exhibition which runs through Thursday at the Leicester Galleries, 2a Cork Street, is an excellent group of paintings, drawings and sculpture. The enormous fun of this gallery's mixed exhibitions is that one never knows whom one may come upon hanging alongside whom. There is a watercolor of a sunset by George Clausen (and who, happily, remembers Clausen now? Although he had a great reputation in the first decade of the present century, and delivered a series of eight lectures entitled "Ains and Allin," he is self-taught, and live in London, but otherwise, as the catalogue states, air worlds are in reality a million miles apart). Davenports' portraits the affluent of the 1930s, the Bentleys of the Rolls standing outside continental hotels of the kind buried in Michael Arien and Fitzgerald. Allin, who at his work Allin Road, was in London's East End, wisely, because it provides a marvelous material for an individual achievement, paints the

Music in London

'Il Trovatore' or the Perils of Perfection

By Henry Pleasants

ONDON.—"Il Trovatore," despite a Spanish source and a Spanish setting, is just as Italian as Italian opera can be. But the heroes of the current Covent Garden production, including Verdi, of course, are predominantly American, and none of them is even English, allowing an exception for Edward Downes, the conductor.

Among the singers, Martina Arroyo, the Leonora, Shirley Verrett, the Azucena, and James McCracken, the Manrico, are American. John Shaw, the Conte de Luna, is Australian, and Don Howard, the Ferrando, is Canadian. Not an Italian in sight.

And this may explain, I suspect, why a performance so excep-

tional well sung was less compelling than the quality of its individual achievements would have led one to expect.

The opening night brought ovations for everyone, and especially for Miss Arroyo and Miss Verrett. The cheers were brilliantly earned. Miss Arroyo sang Leonora, as tough an undertaking as any in opera, more beautifully than any soprano I can remember, not of Milanov in her prime, and more perfectly, even than Milanov. Miss Verrett also sang beautifully, less perfectly than her counterpart, but more forcefully, too. Her voice is light for a mezzo, but it is a splendid instrument, and she uses it resourcefully.

In the face of such excellence it must seem churlish to find fault; but it is fascinating, too, especially when the fault one finds is the very absence of conspicuous fault. This is where the presence of an Italian or two might have supplied that component of perfunctory excess which makes Italian opera exciting.

Edward Papalick, reviewing the first performance of Verdi's

"Requiem" in Vienna in 1879, put his finger on it. There had been complaints that the Requiem was too theatrical for a sacred work. Hanslick would have none of that. "What may appear so passionate, so sensuous in Verdi's Requiem," he wrote, "is derived from the emotional habits of his people, and the Italian has a perfect right to inquire whether he may not address the dear Lord in the Italian language."

The language at Covent Garden is, to be sure, Italian, and the principals all handle it correctly enough. Too correctly, perhaps, and everything else is rather too correct. Not that the opera is underplayed. It is actually a strong performance, dramatically. But it is not an Italian kind of strength. The problematic aspects of this production are neither vocal nor musical. They are idiomatic.

This applies less to the gentlemen than to the ladies. Neither Mr. McCracken nor Mr. Shaw could offer comparable examples of immaculate vocalism. In the lyrical episodes they tended to be erratic. But they were uninflected when the gloves were off, not afraid to belt when belting was in order; and they have the big voices and the big temperaments for the job.

Philip Sanktus' settings for this production are wonderfully severe and massive, just right one feels, for 15th-century Spain. And I mean it as no aspersion when I note that the castle of the second scene looks more like the exterior of Moyemensing Prison than anything I have seen since I left Philadelphia in 1842.

While in this hyperbolic vein, I might also note that Andrew Porter has contributed to the program book the most lucid synopsis of "Il Trovatore" I have ever seen. Probably the only lucid synopsis, come to think of it.

Art in New York

Stella's 'Adventure Into a Virgin Forest'

By James R. Mellow

NEW YORK (NYT).—In 1911, in Paris, the Italian-born American artist Joseph Stella had a glimpse of the promised land of modern art. He was 24 at the time, and his encounter with the major figures of the modern movement made an indelible impression on his artistic consciousness.

It was in Paris that Stella was introduced to Matisse and Picasso and experienced the fervor and excitement created by the formal discoveries being made by these artists and their colleagues. And it was in Paris that he became acquainted with the visiting Italian Futurists, that band of painters and poets who were proposing an art totally divorced from antiquated traditions and dedicated to the mechanistic beauties of the modern world.

Years later, in language that was both colorful and extravagant, Stella was to describe this glimpse of the possibilities of modern art as "A panorama of the most hyperbolic chromatic wealth... [a] full adventure into a virgin forest of thrilling visions."

When Stella returned to the United States—and specifically to New York—on the eve of the historic 1913 Armory Show, he began to put his new vision to work. Until that time, his art—masterful as it was—could rightfully be defined as living "on the crumbs of the past." Under the impetus of his Parisian experiences, he forged a modern style that found its most significant expression in a remarkable series of paintings—"Battle of Lights, Coney Island," "Brooklyn Bridge," "New York Interpreted"—paintings that under Italian law, all works of art held to be an important part of the country's heritage are banned from export unless the government grants specific authorization. Raphael's works fall in this category.

The spokesman in Boston said Dr. John Shearman of the Courtauld Institute of London, an authority on Raphael, valued the painting at \$1.5 million.

University Press has just issued a valuable monograph on the artist by Irma R. Jaffe, chairman of the department of fine arts at Fordham University (\$7.50, \$25.00). Mrs. Jaffe's study provides some unusual insights into a difficult but always exhilarating personality.

Given his virtues and his faults, Stella remains a unique case in a crucial period in the history of American art—a period that is only beginning to be properly analyzed and evaluated. With the advent of the New American Painting, beginning around 1946—the year of Stella's death—American art pushed forward into a position of leadership on the interna-

tional art scene. (Stella, himself, had misgivings about his younger compatriots and branded Jackson Pollock as a man who "had gotten on the wrong track.") The thrust of American art into a position of international prominence has now placed the first generation of American modernists in a different light than the one under which they were viewed by historians several decades ago. Stella and his colleagues—painters, say, like Arthur Dove or Marsden Hartley—are beginning to appear more individual, less provincial in their relationships to modernist art than once seemed to be the case.

The impact of European styles upon these artists is undeniable, but we have reached a point—and both the Schoelkopf exhibition and Mrs. Jaffe's monograph are supporting evidence—when we can consider Stella

Boston Museum: Raphael Was Bought in Europe

BOSTON

Jan. 23 (AP)—A spokesman for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts said a Raphael painting, whose sale is being investigated by Italy, came from a private collection in Europe. He declined to be more specific.

"The previous owner wanted

very much to leave it in a great museum where it would be seen by the public, appreciated, and well taken care of," the spokesman said.

In Rome, Rodolfo Siviero, head

of the government's department

for the recovery of works of art,

said he was convinced the painting originally belonged to the collection of an ancient noble family in Genoa, the Fieschi. Mr. Siviero said an investigation into the sale is now under way.

Under Italian law, all works

of art held to be an important

part of the country's heritage

are banned from export unless

the government grants specific

authorization. Raphael's works fall in this category.

The spokesman in Boston said

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Courtauld Institute of London,

an authority on Raphael, valued

the painting at \$1.5 million.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 - Stocks and Div. in \$ 100s. First, High Low Last, Chge										1969-70 - Stocks and Div. in \$ 100s. First, High Low Last, Chge										1969-70 - Stocks and Div. in \$ 100s. First, High Low Last, Chge																	
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chge	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chge	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chge								
281/2 21/2 Abaco - 491	16	23/2	21/2	21/2-1/2						457/2 25/2 AmNatGas - 2	126	31/2	31/2	30/2	31/2-1/2					47/2 67/2 CFC - 21	2	67/2	67/2	67/2	67/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 CPC Int'l - 12	2	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2	
78/2 64/1 AbbrLab - 110	43	76/2	76/2	76/2-1/2						47/2 26/2 AmPhoto - 12	148	14/2	14/2	13/2	13/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 Cratex - 1	2	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 Credit 1st - 1	2	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2	
66/2 41/2 ACF Ind - 140	27	47/2	47/2	47/2-1/2						47/2 24 AERDev - 468	88	91/2	91/2	90/2	90/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 City Shrs - 82	4	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 Crumplk - 80	11	15/2	15/2	15/2	15/2-1/2	
54/2 21/2 AcmeTech - 140	62	41/2	41/2	41/2-1/2						47/2 21/2 AmBank - 20	14	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 CTC - 10	4	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 CTC - 10	22	21/2	21/2	21/2	21/2-1/2	
20/2 12/2 Admills - 20	14	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2						47/2 27 AmSmth - 70	16	31/2	31/2	30/2	30/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 CTC - 10	16	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 Crown Cork - 115	115	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2	
82 54/2 Address - 140	14	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2						47/2 28 AmStnd - 70	16	31/2	31/2	30/2	30/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 CTC - 10	16	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 Crown Cork - 115	72	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2	
32/2 12/2 AdmEx - 348	12	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2						47/2 29 AmStnd - 70	16	31/2	31/2	30/2	30/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 CTC - 10	16	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 Crown Cork - 115	115	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2	
41/2 32 AmTech - 140	40	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						47/2 30 AmTech - 140	40	37/2	37/2	36/2	36/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 CTC - 10	16	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 Crown Cork - 115	115	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2	
41/2 32 AmTech - 140	2	36/2	36/2	36/2-1/2						47/2 31 AmTech - 140	40	37/2	37/2	36/2	36/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 CTC - 10	16	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 Crown Cork - 115	115	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2	
32/2 12/2 Aguirre - 270	12	22/2	22/2	22/2-1/2						47/2 32 AmTech - 140	40	37/2	37/2	36/2	36/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 CTC - 10	16	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 Crown Cork - 115	115	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2	
41/2 32 AmTech - 140	2	36/2	36/2	36/2-1/2						47/2 33 AmTech - 140	40	37/2	37/2	36/2	36/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 CTC - 10	16	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 Crown Cork - 115	115	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2	
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41/2 32 AmTech - 140	2	36/2	36/2	36/2-1/2						47/2 35 AmTech - 140	40	37/2	37/2	36/2	36/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 CTC - 10	16	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 Crown Cork - 115	115	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2	
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41/2 32 AmTech - 140	2	36/2	36/2	36/2-1/2						47/2 37 AmTech - 140	40	37/2	37/2	36/2	36/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 CTC - 10	16	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 Crown Cork - 115	115	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2	
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41/2 32 AmTech - 140	2	36/2	36/2	36/2-1/2						47/2 39 AmTech - 140	40	37/2	37/2	36/2	36/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 CTC - 10	16	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 Crown Cork - 115	115	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2	
32/2 12/2 Aguirre - 270	12	22/2	22/2	22/2-1/2						47/2 40 AmTech - 140	40	37/2	37/2	36/2	36/2-1/2					47/2 37/2 CTC - 10	16	37/2	37/2	37/2	37/2-1/2						42/2 37/2 Crown Cork - 115	115	12/2	12/2	12/2	12/2-1/2	
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41/2 32 AmTech - 140	2	36/2	36/2	36/2-1/2						47/2 43 AmTech - 140	4																										

IMF Seen Picking Up Tab for West Germany

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
PARIS, Jan. 23 (NYT).—The International Monetary Fund is to pick up a \$30 million tab for West Germany as part of efforts to ease a post-revaluation squeeze on human reserves, informants re-

port.

The unusual transaction is intended with a \$48 million French swing on the IMF that will be made early in February, the second final part of a medium-term approved after the French de-

valuation Aug. 8.

France will use the money to pay short-term debts. To help the IMF to produce the funds under its agreement with the major nations, Germany was originally to lend the \$30 million.

Role Reversal

But in a dramatic reversal of roles at Nov. 21, the former creditor is now become a debtor to the and has sought relief from its previously agreed obligation.

Since November, the Germans have lost nearly \$6 billion from

U.K. Merger

Links IPC to Reed Group

LONDON, Jan. 23 (UPI).—Plans to merge one of the world's largest publishing groups with a leading paper making and packaging group are announced today by the International Publishing Corp. (IPC) and the Reed Group Ltd.

Don Ryder, chairman of Reed, announced today that the merger will be carried out by Reed offering eight of its shares for 25 IPC shares. Hugh Chilcott, journalist chairman of IPC, accompanied Mr.

At today's closing stock market, the Reed offer puts a price of \$288 million on the newsprint and book group which owns U.K.'s biggest mass-circulation paper, the Daily Mirror and the Sunday Mirror, as well as more than 200 magazines. It has a broad of interests in other publishing fields also.

Reed supplier IPC's newspaper and IPC already own 27 percent of Reed's shares. The two may have been closely associated for half a century. Between them they employ 6,000 persons. The combined firm would rank as the U.K.'s 11th largest firm, after Rankin.

Teal, one of the world's biggest paper companies, has interests in India and Australia and annual sales of more than \$220 million. Its before taxes for the nine months ended Dec. 31 were \$33.1 million.

For the six months ended Aug. 31, IPC reported sales of \$123.8 million and pre-tax profits of \$11.7 million.

Teal's chief executive, Mr. Chilcott, said they intended to create a combined board of directors. Mr. Ryder would be chairman and chief executive. Mr. Chilcott would be one of three deputy men and would retain control of publishing operations.

Japanese Budgeted Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (Reuters).—The Japanese cabinet today the budget for the 1970 fiscal beginning April 1 would probably rise to \$66.26 billion, the in Japan's history and representing a 17.9 percent increase

the budget for the current 1969/70, a spokesman said.

French Partner Expands U.S.-British Ad Network

By Richard Dougherty

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—In a flag-shaped room and in the presence of appropriate dignitaries, American, British and French ad agencies announced the formation yesterday of a network with a total of \$200 million in billings and representation in 93 percent of the free-world markets.

Its name is Benson Needham Univas world advertising network and it was created by adding the capability of Havas Conseil, France's largest agency, to the three-year-old partnership of Needham, Harper & Steers of the United States and S. H. Benson of the United Kingdom.

The three agencies have already signed the papers, are represented on one another's boards, have a resident representative at each of the partners' headquarters and have a network committee made up of the three chief executive officers as well as each shop's international officer.

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NEWS AND NOTES

Desulfurizer for Coke

Coca-Cola Co. has decided to move outside the grocery products field through a merger with Aqua-Chem Inc., a manufacturer of equipment for desalting sea and brackish water. The merger agreement calls for issuance of one share of Coca-Cola common for each 1,211 shares of Aqua-Chem. This would require about 1.75 million shares of Coca-Cola common and, based on Thursday's closing price of \$38 on the Big Board, would have a market value in excess of \$100 million.

Refinancing Problem

The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said that a Munich financial house, Muenchmann Industrie Anlagen, is in credit difficulties and has been having talks with commercial banks, the Bundesbank and the Economics Ministry.

The IMF loan to France was originally to be financed one-third by its own stock of currencies, one-third by its sale of gold and the balance by tapping the till of the chief creditor countries—Germany, Italy and Japan—through an agreement to borrow when IMF resources are squeezed.

Informants said the IMF was easily able to take over the German obligations. The fund has recently been authorized to purchase gold from South Africa under conditions.

To offset their liquidity difficulties, the Germans have also been prematurely redeeming dollar bonds with the U.S. Treasury and selling gold to the United States for dollars.

German Statement

PARIS, Jan. 23 (AP).—The office of West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel issued a statement today saying this week's redemption of \$500 million in U.S. Treasury bills was made necessary partly because of the foreign currency drain sparked by revaluation.

The Bundesbank had also "found it necessary to take advantage of the super gold in the International Monetary Fund," the statement noted.

Additionally, U.S. enterprises in Germany had transferred huge amounts of cash to the United States at the end of last year, the statement said.

"It can thus be said that as a result of revaluation, not only has the German foreign currency position suffered considerable change, but also the U.S. balance-of-payments situation as a whole has been considerably eased," it added.

Based on Sales

The shares the distributors can buy, at 30 cents each, will be in fixed proportion to the number of fund shares they sell to the public.

Apportionment of the 500,000 shares reserved for distributors is expected to spread over several years.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International of New York, Morgan Grenfell & Co. of London, and Lazard Frères & Cie. of Paris, investment bankers assisting Dreyfus in organizing the new fund, will also have a stake in the management company.

Dreyfus Corp. will own the remaining 50 percent of the management firm.

Other Funds Seen

In an interview here, Howard Stein, president of Dreyfus, said that the Intercontinental is only the first of the funds DMT will manage. "Discussions are going on in other areas of the world," he said, and ultimately "there will be many units in the management company."

Creating the management company in this unique fashion, he

help in building what is believed

will be the world's biggest truck assembling plant. Chief of the Soviet bureau V. N. Subkov, on a recent visit to the Japanese firm, asked for factory designs and layout for the plant, which, according to industry sources here, will be able to turn out 150,000 heavy-duty trucks annually with a loading capacity of ten tons each. The sources said they believe approaches were made to other Japanese firms and to companies in Italy, West Germany and Britain.

French Travel Firms

Club Méditerranée plans to acquire Club Européen de Tourism through an exchange of four Méditerranée shares for five Tourism shares. The deal, agreed to by the presidents of both companies, still needs board approval. Together, the two French travel firms have annual revenues of \$485 million.

J&L Boosts Prices

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. said it will raise the price of carbon and high strength steel plates by \$7 a ton, alloy steel plates by \$10 a ton and structural by \$7 a ton, effective March 1. Base prices are also being increased, effective Feb. 1, on various other hot and cold rolled items. The action is in line with previous price adjustments by most of the U.S. industry.

AKZO Sells Stake

AKZO, the Dutch chemical combine, said it has sold its 49 percent interest in the Dutch plastic firm Polychemie AKU-GX to General Electric Co. of the United States, which holds the remaining 60 percent of the firm's share capital. Financial details were not disclosed.

Isuzu Eyes Soviet Plan

Isuzu Motor Co. says it is studying a request from the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry's machinery import bureau for

stable flow of new money to Inter-

continental than is available to any local fund."

Citing the example of the links between Rockefeller-owned ISBC and Rothschild's of London and between Investors Overseas Services and Rothschild's of Paris, Mr. Stein said there are "fundamental changes" coming about in the European industry with the advent of groups developing financial markets" on an international basis.

Along the same lines, Investors Diversified Services, manager of \$6 billion worth of mutual funds in the United States, is shortly expected to announce a continental European link-up.

Mr. Stein envisages a broad international base for his group which would "develop a more

stable flow of new money to Inter-

continental than is available to any local fund."

Dreyfus Intercontinental Investment Fund will be based in the Netherlands Antilles and, like other offshore funds, will not be sold to U.S. citizens or residents.

DMT will be based in Nassau, the Bahamas, where there presently are no income or capital gains taxes.

DMT's income will come from the basic annual advisory fee and the possible incentive fee—one tenth of the percentage by which the fund's annual performance exceeds that of the Standard & Poor's 500. The total fee cannot exceed 3 percent of the average net assets of the fund.

Mr. Stein estimated that DMT shares would be publicly traded within two or three years.

Pressing for Increase

Libyan Oil Price Talks Seen

BEIRUT, Jan. 23 (AP).—Talks aimed at raising the posted price of Libyan oil are to open between the Libyan government and the oil

companies Jan. 26, reports the Libyan newspaper Al Raed.

The paper said negotiations will be conducted with each of company separately "but all will be asked to raise the present posted price of \$2.21 per barrel."

The semi-official newspaper recalled that the government has already asked the companies to increase the price by 10 cents a barrel.

It said a special government committee has been formed to study prices in other oil-exporting countries.

Libyan Oil Minister Iyadine Mabrouk Monday called together the representatives of 21 oil companies operating in Libya to explain the government's demands.

He maintained that the current posted price is "too low for good quality oil produced so near Europe, its main market."

The minister assured the oil companies that the government's policy was motivated by a sincere desire to create an atmosphere of fruitful cooperation for the benefit of both sides."

The official Libyan news agency meanwhile reported production has been running at a record level since the new military regime came to power last September. Libya in 1969 was the world's fourth largest oil producer, with production totaling 160 million tons. It ranks behind the United States, the Soviet Union and Iran.

According to Al Raed, the Libyan government is basing its demand for increased rices on three main factors:

• The proximity of Libya to the European market.

• The low sulphur content meaning less pollution—and lightness of Libyan oil.

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Auto Sales Rate in U.S. Still Lagging

Mid-January Level

Down 17% From '69

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—Sales of new U.S.-produced cars continued to lag behind last year's pace during the month of January, the four major manufacturers reported yesterday.

Retail deliveries in the period from Jan. 11 to 20 were 152,518 units, a drop of 17 percent from 184,143 sales in the comparable period of 1969.

The company report, issued yesterday by J. Howard Rambin Jr., chairman, showed net income in the December quarter at \$217.68 million, or 80 cents a share, compared with \$224.81 million, 82 cents a share, in the final quarter of 1968.

Net income for both years reflects the adoption of the equity method of accounting for investments in companies in which Texaco owns 50 percent and in the Arabian American Oil Co., of which Texaco owns 30 percent. The per-share figures reflect the two-for-one stock split distributed last August.

Consolidated gross income for 1969 was \$2.65 billion, up 5.3 percent from the \$2.03 billion the year before.

Mr. Rambin said that, compared with the final quarter of 1968,

the latest figures represent an improvement in what had been a steady deteriorating earnings record, with earnings off 82 percent higher.

French Travel Firms

Club Méditerranée plans to acquire Club Européen de Tourism through an exchange of four Méditerranée shares for five Tourism shares.

The deal, agreed to by the presidents of both companies, still needs board approval. Together, the two French travel firms have annual revenues of \$485 million.

Texaco Net Down 6.1%; Records Broken at P&G

NEW YORK, Jan. 23 (NYT).—

Texaco Inc. ended 1969 with a smaller decrease in earnings in the fourth quarter than in the previous three periods and consolidated net income for the year was down 6.1 percent to \$769.4 million, or \$2.83 a share, from \$819.65 million, or \$3.02 a share, in 1968.

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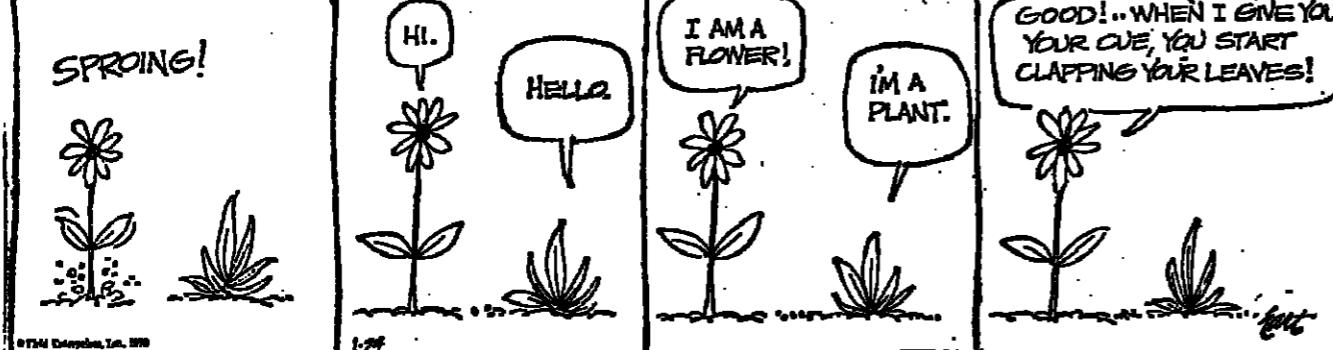
New York Stock Exchange Trading

1969-70 Stocks and Div.	1969-70 Stocks and Div.	1969-70 Stocks and Div.	1969-70 Stocks and Div.
High. Low. Div. in \$	High. Low. Div. in \$	High. Low. Div. in \$	High. Low. Div. in \$
(Continued from preceding page)			
224 DivcoF 36	13 20%	250 25%	264+ 24
225 Econ Sel 250	22 6%	500 5%	500+ 4%
226 Ecolab 100	10 10%	200 20%	200+ 18
227 EcolabM 130	9 20%	250 25%	250+ 24
228 EcolabM 40	35 35%	350 35%	350+ 34
229 EcolabM 120	4 20%	240 24%	240+ 23
230 EcolabM 140	27 27%	350 35%	350+ 34
231 EcolabM 160	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
232 EcolabM 180	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
233 EcolabM 200	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
234 EcolabM 220	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
235 EcolabM 240	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
236 EcolabM 260	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
237 EcolabM 280	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
238 EcolabM 300	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
239 EcolabM 320	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
240 EcolabM 340	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
241 EcolabM 360	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
242 EcolabM 380	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
243 EcolabM 400	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
244 EcolabM 420	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
245 EcolabM 440	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
246 EcolabM 460	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
247 EcolabM 480	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
248 EcolabM 500	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
249 EcolabM 520	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
250 EcolabM 540	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
251 EcolabM 560	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
252 EcolabM 580	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
253 EcolabM 600	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
254 EcolabM 620	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
255 EcolabM 640	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
256 EcolabM 660	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
257 EcolabM 680	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
258 EcolabM 700	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
259 EcolabM 720	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
260 EcolabM 740	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
261 EcolabM 760	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
262 EcolabM 780	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
263 EcolabM 800	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
264 EcolabM 820	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
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267 EcolabM 880	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
268 EcolabM 900	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
269 EcolabM 920	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
270 EcolabM 940	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
271 EcolabM 960	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
272 EcolabM 980	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
273 EcolabM 1000	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
274 EcolabM 1020	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
275 EcolabM 1040	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
276 EcolabM 1060	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
277 EcolabM 1080	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
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280 EcolabM 1140	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
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282 EcolabM 1180	30 30%	350 35%	350+ 34
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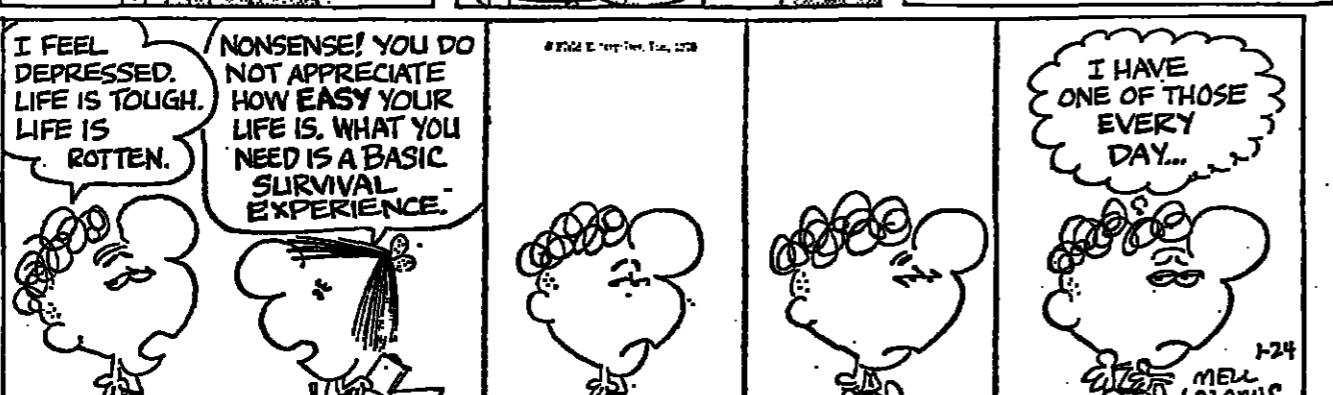
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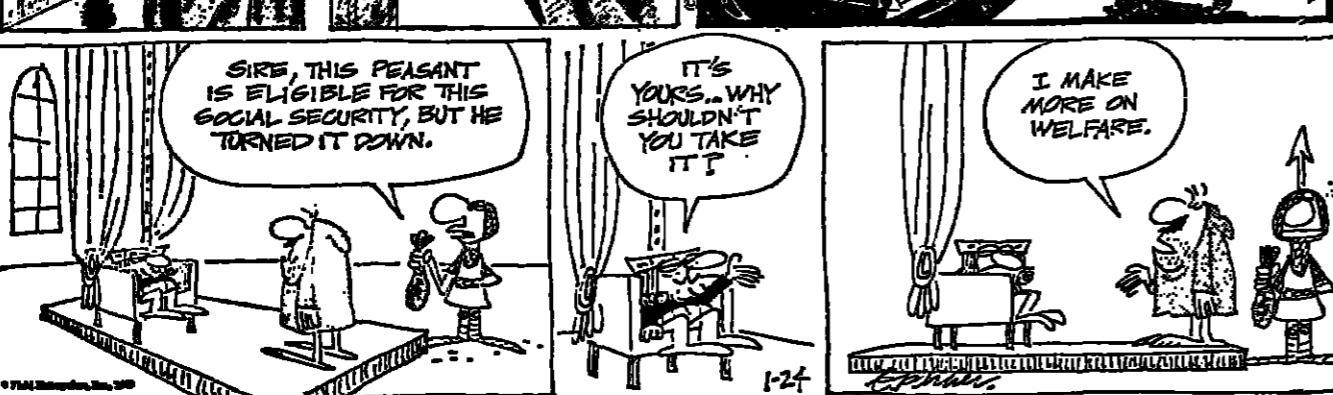
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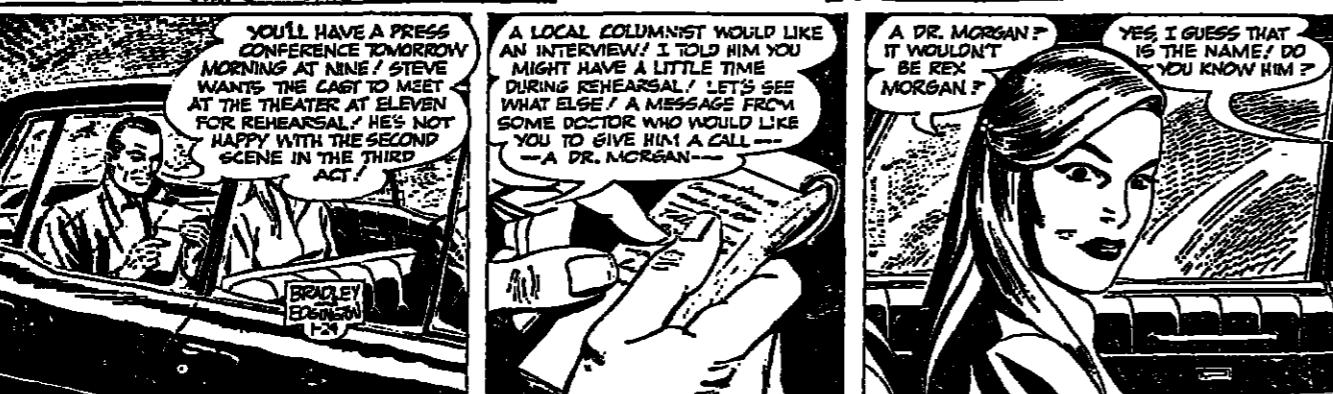
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BOOKS

ODYSSEY OF A FRIEND

LETTERS FROM WHITTAKER CHAMBERS TO WILLIAM F. BUCKLEY JR., 1954-1961

Foreword by Ralph de Toledano. Putnam. 303 pp. \$6.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

MORE drive has been written about Whittaker Chambers than about almost any other contemporary American fantasy-figure with the possible exception of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis. Some men need to hate Chambers.

We are uncomfortable with characters out of Dostoevsky. Chambers, whose "Witness" is one of the great autobiographies, was such a character. His excess made us nervous, as would a rehabilitated Fyodor Dostoevsky, going on about God and Mother Russia, as would St. Augustine, whose sins in retrospect seem reasonably venial. Chambers with his sweet fatigues was an embarrassment morally, politically, personally. "Such peculiar birds," wrote Arthur Koestler, "are found only in the trees of the Revolution."

"History," wrote Chambers to William F. Buckley Jr. in his letter, "hit us with a freight train. History has long been doing this to people, monotonously and usually lethally." He reveals himself, though, as more than just a casualty of history. He was a man of surpassing tenderness, that tenderness which perhaps derives only from the most pessimistic of intuitions: "Would that we could live in a world of the fowls, where the planes are disjointed only on canvas, instead of a world where the wild beasts are real and the disjunctures threaten to bury us."

Tenderness? Chambers? Depending on your preferred form of assassination, you shoot your ax or polish the telescopic sight on your Mannlicher-Carcano. Aren't his letters long-winded? (Yes, like Yeats's.) Both were postponing serious work? Wasn't he sunk in pretentious mysticism? (No.) He told Buckley, "You tend to take off from a mainland of established verities. I am the horrid brat of historicity . . . Faced with almost anything, my first questions are: How, why, from what cause, through what lines of development, to what effect?"

Extraordinary letters. And I despair of proving it, because there isn't sufficient space to sample them, and who would believe my assertion of value? Should I say that Chambers loathed Joseph McCarthy, supported the right of Alger Hiss (and Paul Robeson) to a passport, explained to Buckley the incompatibility of capitalism (which innovates) and conservatism (which clings), urged the Republican party to embrace the civil libertarian cause . . . Would it zipper up your yawn of incredulity? But it's true.

Or: These letters illuminate an intramural squabble at National Review. (Chambers resigned because the editorial board didn't like Nixon.) They indicate that Buckley saved Chambers from a literary failure of nerve. They suggest that Chambers, like Koestler and Malraux and Manes Sperber, conceived of "counterrevolution" as something transcending the defense of property rights. A man might be murdered mean-

The French Ministry of Culture has announced a \$1 million program to create regional orchestras and schools during the next years. The program, which already began with the Rhône-Alpes Orchestra in Lyons area, has as its ultimate goal the creation of six other schools, 27 regional conservatories in place of the present 17, and 36 music schools in place of the present nine.

A new production of Stravinsky's "Der Rosenkavalier" is scheduled for Feb. 12 at the Hamburg State Opera with Artur Saenger as the Feldmarschall in Tatianna Troyanos as Tatjana, Sylvia Geszty as Sophie and Hans Sotin as Oskar. Rudolf Steinbeck is responsible for the new staging, with Eikehard Grüber as conductor.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

By HENRY ARNOLD AND BOB LEVINE
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOWLL

RECUP

ROTTAH

ABBIDE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

THE

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: GIVEN SHOWY WEIGED BEATEN
Answer: This often covers a lot—WEEDS

Wednesday

Jumble: AGREEABLE, BRIGHT, CLOTHESLINE, DOLPHIN

Tuesday's Answer: This often covers a lot—WEEDS

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Monday

Tuesday

French Skier Bozon, 19, Killed in Accident

Schranz Wins Fatal Downhill

RIEND
ER CRAN
JR., 193

ROUVE, France, Jan. 23 (UPI)—Australian veterans Karl Schranz and Henri Meissner turned tables on the powerful French team which was out home and here today and took the two places in the 26th Emile Meissner Cup, the last Alpine international downhill event before next Friday, one of the world championships. There were many falls—one will lead, a fall on the difficult 2,200-meter drop with an 840-meter drop or more down the hill. Frenchman Michel Bozon, 19, fell and died, fracturing his skull and spine. He died while being taken by Bell-Sallanches Hospital. World Cup holder Schranz, 31, fell down the course in 2:12.8, not a full second ahead of Schranz. Meissner, who took second place in 2:12.93. Henri Drivill, 26, of France was third in 2:14.35. The return to form comes after the World Championships at the longer Gardens in Italy only two days ago. The victory served as a reminder of the Alpine domination of the French team that may be over.

French officials said that despite the death of Bozon, he was in the social circle all the way and he had no trouble keeping his line. He was mysterious about where he picked up the extra second on Meissner, saying with a sweep of his ski pole toward the mountainside. "It was a very technical spot up there," said Australian Malcolm Milne, swimmer two places in the 26th Emile Meissner Cup, the last Alpine international downhill event before next Friday, one of the world championships. There were many falls—one will lead, a fall on the difficult 2,200-meter drop with an 840-meter drop or more down the hill. Frenchman Michel Bozon, 19, fell and died, fracturing his skull and spine. He died while being taken by Bell-Sallanches Hospital. World Cup holder Schranz, 31, fell down the course in 2:12.8, not a full second ahead of Schranz. Meissner, who took second place in 2:12.93. Henri Drivill, 26, of France was third in 2:14.35. The return to form comes after the World Championships at the longer Gardens in Italy only two days ago. The victory served as a reminder of the Alpine domination of the French team that may be over.

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4 Golfers Tie For Lead in Foggy Crosby

By Lincoln A. Werden

PEBBLE BEACH, Calif., Jan. 23 (UPI)—Four golfers emerged from a fog enveloping the Monterey Peninsula yesterday to share the lead at only \$74 in the \$125,000 Bing Crosby Pebble Beach pro-amateur tournament.

Course officials feared that the mist and fading visibility at times would force a postponement or a delay.

Bucky's play continued over soggy greens for 186 professionals and 186 amateur partners over three days.

With special rules that allowed putting and lifting the ball, Ron Prud'homme, Bert Yancey, Bob Gooley and Bob Murphy were each able to post five-under-par scores that could be commendable in sunny other weather.

On the 18th, the amateurs, using allotted time, concentrated on net 18s. Some scores the pros sought part of triples in their own individual

LEADING SCORES

1. Bert Yancey 34-34-34-102
2. Ron Prud'homme 34-34-34-102
3. Bob Gooley 34-34-34-102
4. Bob Murphy 34-34-34-102

5. Jim Dickey 34-34-34-102
6. John W. Feltz 34-34-34-102
7. Alrad Palmer 34-34-34-102
8. Tom Sturton 34-34-34-102
9. Doug Sanders 34-34-34-102
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281. Tom Fazio 34-34-34-102
282. Tom Fazio 34-34-34-102
283. Tom Fazio 34-

